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BULLETIN ON COLOR BLINDNESS.

The importance of differentiating between those who are dangerously color blind—that is, unable at all times to distinguish between red and green—and those who are only slightly color blind is brought out in a recent study conducted by Surg. George L. Collins, United States Public Health Service, and published as Public Health Bulletin No. 92. The following conclusions were reached:

Conclusions.

Color blindness is best detected by testing with colored lights of known spectral composition.

The Edridge-Green lantern will satisfactorily divide the color blind into the dangerously color blind and the harmlessly color blind, after an understanding of the principles of the test is gained.

The Jennings self-recorded worsted test should not be used for testing sailors or trainmen, but possesses certain practical features which render it superior to other tests where great accuracy and classification of color defects are not essential.

Among healthy individuals in America, color blindness occurs in about 8.6 per cent of men and 2.2 per cent of women. Dangerous color blindness occurs in about 3.1 per cent of men and 0.7 per cent of women.

Among refractive conditions of the eye, color blindness occurs least frequently in eyes apparently without demonstrable refractive error and most frequently in eyes showing mixed astigmatism.

PHOSPHOROUS AS AN INDICATOR OF THE "VITAMINE" CONTENT OF CORN AND WHEAT PRODUCTS.

By CARL VOEGTLIN and C. N. MYERS, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Previous work by the writers has demonstrated that the vitamins are not evenly distributed throughout the corn and wheat kernel. Thus it was shown that the starchy part of these cereals is very deficient in vitamins, whereas the other portions of the grain (bran and